

1. Exercises can be used to:
  - a. Purchase new first response equipment.
  - b. Test existing plans, procedures, and policies.
  - c. promote non-collaborative response from first responder organizations.
  - d. All of the above.
2. Operations-based exercises:
  - a. Can be used to develop a product such as a new plan, policy or procedure.
  - b. Are usually located indoors.
  - c. Can be used to test real-response times.
  - d. Include workshops, functional exercises, and tabletop exercises.
3. A Functional exercise is:
  - a. An operations-based exercise.
  - b. A discussion-based exercise.
  - c. Both A and B
  - d. None of the above.
4. Which is not a feature of an operations-based exercise?
  - a. Real-time setting.
  - b. Actual deployment of resources.
  - c. Led by facilitator or presenter.
  - d. Usually an outdoor venue.
5. In order to provide training on new equipment one should conduct a \_\_\_\_\_:
  - a. Tabletop exercise.
  - b. Functional exercise.
  - c. Workshop.
  - d. Drill.
6. Exercise Program management includes:
  - a. Multiyear exercise program planning.
  - b. Budgeting and grant writing.
  - c. Planning and executing individual exercises.
  - d. All of the above.
7. An Exercise Program's long term strategy and methodology is outlined in the:
  - a. Multiyear Exercise Plan.
  - b. Exercise Plan.
  - c. Mid-term Planning Conference.
  - d. C/E Handbook.

8. The purpose of a Multiyear Exercise Schedule is to:
  - a. Synchronize exercise planning efforts between agencies.
  - b. Test new policies or plans.
  - c. Track improvements.
  - d. Assess current capabilities.
9. Exercise Program managers should use exercises to validate:
  - a. Plans, policies or procedures.
  - b. Training of personnel.
  - c. Equipment.
  - d. All of the above.
10. The actual designing, developing, conduct, evaluation, and improvement planning steps of an exercise are a function of exercise project management.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
11. Operations-based exercises generally have shorter task lists and therefore require less planning time.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
12. Securing the planning conference and exercise site facilities would be a task for which incident command function?
  - a. Operations Lead.
  - b. Logistics Lead.
  - c. Command Lead.
  - d. Planning Lead.
13. The Initial Planning Conference (IPC) occurs before the Concepts and Objectives Meeting (C&O).
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
14. Creating exercise documentation, arranging logistics, coordinating participants, media and safety personnel are all functions of exercise development and not exercise design:
  - a. True.
  - b. False.

15. Existing exercise requirements and capabilities, plausible risks, and functions most in need of rehearsal will be identified by conducting a(n):
  - a. Needs Assessment.
  - b. Initial Planning Conference.
  - c. Concepts and Objectives meeting.
  - d. After Action Review Conference.
16. A broad statement of desired exercise goals is a definition of a(n):
  - a. Objective.
  - b. Scope.
  - c. Scenario Narrative.
  - d. Purpose.
17. Evaluation criteria is gathered from examination of:
  - a. Purpose Statement.
  - b. SITMAN.
  - c. Objectives.
  - d. All of the above.
18. Where does the initiating event take place, what time of day does the event take place, and what the weather is like are all questions that should be answered in the:
  - a. Objectives.
  - b. Scenario narrative.
  - c. Exercise Planning Workshop.
  - d. Scope.
19. The exercise Hot Wash is a forum for exercise players to review what happened during the exercise and discuss what they learned:
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
20. Which type of participant is not generally part of a discussion based exercise?
  - a. Controllers.
  - b. Simulators.
  - c. Evaluators.
  - d. Exercise Director.
21. Exercise briefings:
  - a. Are used to train or inform exercise participants.
  - b. Are different for controllers, evaluators, players and actors.
  - c. Used to explain exercise play rules and safety.
  - d. All of the above.

22. Which of the following is not a function of an exercise evaluator?
- a. Manage exercise play.
  - b. Capture unresolved issues.
  - c. Track action as it relates to exercise objectives.
  - d. Help analyze exercise results.
23. In order to conduct a successful evaluation what must be accomplished?
- a. Observe the exercise and collect supporting data.
  - b. Compare performance against expected outcomes.
  - c. Determine needed changes to ensure outcomes.
  - d. All of the above.
24. Which type of exercise evaluates things such as communications, incident command, and use of equipment?
- a. Discussion-based.
  - b. Operations-based.
25. After Action Reports with Improvement Plans only need to be completed for Operations-based exercises.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
26. The Exercise Planning Team begins planning for the evaluation portion of the exercise:
- a. At the Final Planning Conference.
  - b. At the Mid-Term Planning Conference.
  - c. During the design and objectives development.
  - d. One week prior to the exercise conduct.
27. The last step in the exercise cycle before you start over with Strategy/ Plan is:
- a. Design and Conduct.
  - b. Conduct and Evaluation.
  - c. Improvement planning.
  - d. None of the above.
28. Improvement Planning is part of the \_\_\_\_\_ process:
- a. Project Management
  - b. Program Management
29. The Improvement Plan Matrix does all of the following except:
- a. Identifies what will be done to improve.
  - b. Outlines a timeline for implementation of improvement items.
  - c. Designates who is responsible for making the improvements.
  - d. Provide an executive summary.

30. When implementing the recommendations from the AAR and action items from the IP, planners should:
- a. Prioritize improvement action items.
  - b. Have a solid method for regularly monitoring improvements.
  - c. review potential alternatives if progress is not being made.
  - d. All of the above.